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House.

Who will explain why the pay roll of

the police has been increased 70 per cent.

since Denny's last year?

CAN anybody tell why the pay roll of

the fire force should be 71 per

cent, greater in 1893 than in 1889, under

Denny?

THE only hope of Sullivan and Bus-

kirk is the liberal response of the as-

sessed saloon keepers and gamblers to

the corruption fund.

It was Mr. Woolen who said that

\$42,500 would be saved annually if his

plan had received the sanction of the

Democratic Council.

CAN anybody tell why the receipts

from hack licenses, which were \$500 in

1889, were only \$306.50 last year? Does

the money stick to somebody's fingers?

CAN anybody tell why the receipts

from dog licenses, which were \$174.39

in 1889, were only \$162.50 last year? Does

the money stick to somebody's fingers?

CAN anybody tell why the receipts

from dog licenses, which were \$3,013.50

in 1889, were only \$2,379.50 last year? Does

the money stick to somebody's fingers?

THOUSANDS of voters would like to

know why 83 per cent. more money is

paid as salaries now than under Denny,

in 1889. Who dare attempt an explana-

tion?

THERE is every reason why the gam-

blers and dive keepers should work

for a continuance of the present Board

of Public Safety. It has brought safety

to them.

Is the expense of the incompetent

engineer's department multiplied by

four since Denny's last year, that he

might serve a railroad corporation

against the city's interests?

"TRONOMETR" is the name of an in-

strument recently invented by a French

physician. It might be a good idea to

apply a Tronometer to the city adminis-

tration to find the exact strength of

Mr. Tron's pull.

THE President's continuous "daily

prayer" that the Democrats in Congress

may act wisely, now so long unanswerd,

leads to a suspicion that the Demo-

cratic Congress is one of the sinners

who is past the line where prayer can

help.

THERE is danger that while the Sen-

ate is extending unlimited courtesy to

Senator Wolcott, his discourteous at-

tacks upon Senators may cause some of

the dignified and serene members to

forget their courtesy, as did Senator

Gorman.

It is possible for Indianapolis to have

a city government run upon the same

intelligent business principles that Col.

Lilly ran the encampment affair. If Mr.

Denny shall be elected Mayor the

Journal believes that he will run it in

the interest of the people rather than

the tax-eaters.

If the Republicans in the Senate

were preventing a vote on a bill repeal-

ing the federal elections laws, as the

silverites and a majority of the Demo-

crats are preventing a vote on the bill

repealing the Sherman law, would not

Senators Voorhees and Gorman find a

way to force a vote?

Or thirty-eight Republican Senators,

twenty-five will vote to repeal the

city debt at a lower rate of interest. The Council has followed this advice, and, as a result, the city has continued to pay, and is still paying 7.3 per cent. interest on \$1,245,000, which could have been refunded four years ago at 4 per cent.

WHITNEY AND VAN ALLEN.

Ex-Secretary Whitney's letter to the President reveals some new phases of the Van Allen appointment, and, incidentally, shows what a heavy old fraud the Democratic party is. The letter shows that Mr. Whitney made an exception in favor of Van Allen as against all other applicants for office, recommending him alone to the President's favor. "This, as you know," he says, "is the first time you have been approached by me on the subject of appointments." And why did he do this? Because, as he says, Mr. Van Allen "contributed to the campaign freely when friends were few and calls were great." This confirms all that has been said as to the reason of Van Allen's appointment. He bought the appointment, and Mr. Whitney says he is entitled to his reward. It is a plain case of kick.

The ex-Secretary says: "I know Mr. Van Allen very well; he is, in my judgment, every way adapted to the position which he seeks." This settles Mr. Whitney's presidential aspirations. No man can ever be elected President of the United States who indorses for a high representative position abroad a wealthy dude and idler who voluntarily expatriates himself most of the time, and who says the United States is not a fit country for a gentleman to live in. When Mr. Whitney deliberately says of such a man that "he is, in my judgment, every way adapted to the position which he seeks," he shows that he is completely out of sympathy with the plain American people. If there was any doubt before, this settles it that Mr. Whitney will never be President.

SOME OF SULLIVAN'S SUPPORTERS.

For a man who for the third time appeals to the voters of Indianapolis to make him Mayor of the city, Thomas L. Sullivan is in fine company and his campaign is in excellent hands. He is the candidate of the dive keepers and the toughs. At least two of the men who are actively engaged as members of the committee prosecuting his campaign have been convicted of felony in the courts and others are scarcely less notorious. Simeon Coy, about whom the odor of the penitentiary still clings, is one of the most earnest and enthusiastic advocates of the little Mayor's election and did more than any other man to bring about his nomination. Charley Polster, whose plea of guilty to a charge of highway robbery still stands against him on the records of the Criminal Court, is assessing the saloon keepers in order to raise the funds with which his election is sought to be procured, and "Billy" Tron, the boss gambler, has pledged himself to see that the craps games augment Mr. Polster's fund by a contribution of several thousand dollars. These are some of the "good citizens" who are officially deputized by Mayor Sullivan's committee to prosecute his campaign. What claim to respectability can any man make who places his case in the hands of the Coys, the Polsters and the Trons? This question is addressed to the decent, self-respecting Democrats of Indianapolis who believe in the principles of Democracy, but are unwilling that this gang shall dominate local affairs, as well as to misguided Republicans who have voted for Mayor Sullivan in the past, in the belief that he is better than his party.

A PRACTICAL APPLICATION.

The declaration of General Harrison, at Chicago, to the effect that "all social order, all domestic happiness, and all constitutional and legal institutions are dependent upon the acceptance" by all the people, of the principle of obedience to law, will meet the hearty approval of every intelligent man and woman in the land. Without regard to party, the best people of the country would enroll themselves in a league for the purpose of creating a public sentiment which will sustain the laws and demand that all offenders shall be tried by properly constituted courts. If courts and their officers could feel that they are sustained by such an intelligent conviction, there would be less cause for complaint. It is because elective officers do not receive such support, and because they feel that their future is in the hands of the lawless or the reckless, that courts have fallen into disrepute, and lawlessness has become rampant. Whitecapism has flourished in this State, where the courts have failed to check violence, until the officers of the law stand in fear of if not in league with the lawless. There is no safety for person or property in such communities. General Harrison has taken the initiative—why should not his suggestion be followed by a State organization, the sole purpose of which should be to create a wider sentiment in favor of obedience to law and to stimulate a better execution of the laws for the protection of life and the suppression of lawlessness?

Here in Indianapolis, however, the people who believe in the supremacy of law have a more urgent duty to per-

form. The managers of the Mayor have entered into a conspiracy by which he and the officers under him are to ignore the statutes of the State, deemed by successive legislatures to be essential to the public security and well-being of society, and permit their open and constant violation in return for several thousand dollars to be used to purchase votes. This is a grave accusation to make against a Mayor, but the Journal has shown that saloon keepers have been assessed by the Mayor's managers, and those who know saloon keepers have learned from them that they have been assessed and that many have paid the assessment with ill grace. The best of them prefer to obey the laws, but the worst of them, who keep dives and protect gamblers, desire to keep open all night and on Sunday because during the late hours and the whole day they can reap a harvest they would fail to get if the laws of Indiana were enforced. They covet the money which men would take to their homes if they were not enticed into dives open all night with crap attachments. It is with these lawless people, these robbers of men whose families need the necessities of life, and these sharks who entice young men and boys into paths which lead to infamy, that Mayor Sullivan's managers have conspired, giving them security in the pursuit of their robbery for a corruption fund. Right here, then, the work to which General Harrison alludes should be begun—right here, where the officers have conspired with gamblers and dive keepers to ignore the law and to make the business of robbery and debauchery secure against the interruption which an enforcement of the laws would involve.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE NATIONAL ELECTION LAW.

Representative Tucker, of Virginia, in his opening speech of the debate on the bill to repeal the federal election law, attacked the law on the ground of its unconstitutionality. This is the only consistent ground that the repealers can take. They cannot come out boldly and deny the right of negro suffrage, although it is nullified in all the Southern States, nor would they dare openly to advocate illegal voting in the North, but if they can repeal the national election law they will have removed the only obstacle to their desire in both cases. If they were frank and honest, they would oppose the law on the ground that it tends to secure fair and honest elections in all parts of the country, but as this would make the Democratic party odious, they attack it on constitutional grounds.

Mr. Tucker took the ground that the right of suffrage rested in the States alone, being reserved to them by the Constitution, and therefore the national government had no right to supervise any election, or to take any part in counting and canvassing the votes. The right of suffrage and the conditions of suffrage, he said, should be left to the States, and they should be permitted to control their own elections.

This argument is fallacious in that it confounds the regulation of the right of suffrage and the regulation of elections. We might admit all that Mr. Tucker claims in regard to the right of the States to regulate suffrage, and it would not touch the question of the constitutionality of the national election law. That law does not assume to regulate the right of suffrage, it simply undertakes to regulate the manner of holding elections for Representatives in Congress. This Congress has an undoubted right to do. The Constitution says that Congress "may at any time make or alter" regulations relative to elections for Representatives. No State can make any regulations on this subject that Congress may not modify or set aside.

It is not true, as Mr. Tucker claims, that the regulation of the right of suffrage belongs exclusively to the States. The States may prescribe the qualifications of voters within certain limits, but there are some things no State can do. No State can prohibit naturalized citizens of the United States from voting. No State can say that none but native-born citizens of that State may vote. No State can deny or abridge the right of suffrage on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. All such limitations of the suffrage are prohibited by the Constitution of the United States, and Congress is given the right to make the prohibition effective by appropriate legislation. It is not true, therefore, as claimed by Mr. Tucker, that the right of regulating the suffrage belongs exclusively to the States. It belongs to the States, subject to the supervisory power of the United States.

It must be borne in mind that the law which the Democrats propose to repeal does not apply to State or local elections. It only applies to national elections, viz.: those for Representatives in Congress and for President and Vice President. The position taken by Mr. Tucker compels him to assume that Representatives in Congress are State officers. That is plainly absurd. They are chosen by the people of the respective States, but they are national officers. Their age, qualification and term of office are prescribed by the national Constitution. They are paid out of the national treasury. They do not legislate for their respective States, but for the United States. Representatives in Congress elected from Georgia or Alabama assist in making laws for Maine, Iowa and California. The citizens of the latter States are therefore as much interested in having fair and honest elections in Georgia and Alabama as they are in their own States.

But the strongest argument in favor of the constitutionality of the election law, and an unanswerable one, is that the government has a right to do anything that is necessary for its self-preservation. All governments worthy of the name have this right. Its denial means death to the government. Fair and honest elections being absolutely necessary to the perpetuation of the government, it has an undoubted right to do whatever is necessary to secure such elections. Some things must be taken for granted, and this is one. The Constitution was never intended to be

a means of self-destruction. It has been settled by war that no State or combination of States has a right to destroy the government by secession. No more have they a right to destroy it by the more insidious, but not less destructive, method of dishonest and corrupt elections. The Constitution was intended to preserve the government, not to destroy it. It cannot be made an instrument for the promotion of dishonest and unfair elections any more than it could be made an instrument for the protection of slavery or the justification of secession, though the same party and the same influences that tried to prostitute it to those ends are now trying to utilize it for the repeal of the national election law.

The managers of the world's fair announced that on Oct. 9, which is to be "Chicago day," they will pay the last installment of the bonded debt of the fair and wipe out all floating debts of every kind. They will leave nothing to be provided for but the current expenses of the fair and the stock, on which a considerable sum is sure to be paid. It seems, therefore, that the financial success of the fair is assured.

The effect of the fair on the country at large is quite another question. When it was first proposed, it was claimed that it would be of great advantage to the country financially; first, in arresting the tide of foreign travel and inducing Americans to spend their money at home this year, and second, in attracting a very large number of foreigners, who would leave a great deal of money here. The fair has not had either of these effects. As many Americans as usual have gone abroad, and outside of exhibitors and commissioners, comparatively few foreigners have visited the fair. One effect, however, has been very marked. The fair has drawn a great deal of money to Chicago, and the entire country has paid tribute to it. Hundreds of thousands of persons have been economized for a year to go to the fair, and a great many communities have been squeezed pretty nearly dry to support it. The people of the country at large, at least those in this section, will not be sorry when the fair closes. They desire to see it a financial success, as it certainly is in every other respect, but they have had enough of it.

GENERAL HARRISON'S speech at Chicago was exceedingly appropriate to the occasion, and, like all his speeches, abounded in good thoughts well expressed. The one on which he laid the greatest emphasis was the vital importance of obedience to law. The growing lawlessness of the times and the increasing frequency of lynchings gave special point to what the speaker said. A trained lawyer, and himself a most conservative and law-abiding man, General Harrison regards these lawless outbreaks with horror and alarm, as, indeed, every good citizen should. "I know of nothing to-day," he said, "that so much shames us as a Nation as these fiendish, barbarous, devilish lynchings." He is right. They are fast bringing American justice into contempt and making the American name synonymous with barbarism. "I appeal to every man," said General Harrison, "to enroll himself as a defender of law and order in the community where he lives, to stand by the legally constituted authorities of the people to the death, if need be, in defense of the law and in the protection of any criminal, no matter how heinous the charge against him, until he is brought under the penalties of the law." There ought to be such an enrollment in every county in the United States, and it should contain the name of every law-abiding citizen, irrespective of race, color or party. It is time we should begin to rescue the country from the just charge of being uncivilized.

Two years ago the Democratic managers in Mississippi, by a constitutional convention whose work was not submitted to the people for their judgment, as has always been the custom where constitutions are radically changed, deprived 75,000 colored men of the right to vote. It was done under the pretext that local government was in peril in the presence of a majority of colored voters, and to insure good government it was necessary to deprive the colored man of the right to vote. For ten years Mississippi has had nothing to fear from the colored majority, and consequently one might assume that there would be peace within the borders of that State. Such, however, is not the case. Whitecapism and other forms of lawlessness are rampant. Ruffians have banded themselves together throughout the State, and have given notice to cotton growers that any man who gins cotton until the price shall be 10 cents a pound will, on the first offense, have his gin house burned, and will forfeit his life as the penalty of the second. Already several gin houses have been burned, and the cotton growers in some sections are terror-stricken. They are not permitted to market their cotton, and, under the conditions which such a state of things creates, cannot purchase supplies. This sort of thing has been going on for several weeks, and yet this State government, which is the result of an almost unanimous Democratic vote, does not raise a protest even against such organized outrage.

GENERAL HARRISON said in his speech at Chicago, referring to the geographical location of the State: "We hold a position that might well have won for us, if it had not been earlier won, the title of the 'Keystone State.'" The point was well made. Pennsylvania was called the Keystone State because it was the middle one of the thirteen States when the Constitution was adopted. At present the center of population is in Indiana, and likely to remain here for many years to come, while the physical conformation of the country is such as to make the State for all time a passage-way for transcontinental commerce. However, the sobriquet of Keystone State properly belongs, and is worthily worn by Pennsylvania. Indiana is satisfied to be the Hoosier State, and can claim the credit of having converted a term of derision into one of honor, a fact that was happily

referred to by Governor Matthews. More and more, as the State becomes improved, and its people educated and cultured, this term will cease to have any suggestion of an offensive meaning, and will come to represent everything of which Indians are proud. Let us hope the time may never come when her sons and daughters, in any part of the world, will not take pride in avowing their nativity in the good old Hoosier State.

The New York Tribune urges workmen all over the country to send petitions to Congress praying their representatives to make no such changes in duties as will close factories in this country, or force permanent reduction of wages by increasing the competition between their own and foreign products. This would be a good thing to do if the majority in Congress were accessible to reason and not steeped in partisanship. It would be a good thing anyway if the petitions were signed only by workmen who voted the Democratic ticket. There are thousands of these who now see the suicidal folly of their action and who would gladly do something to restore the old condition of affairs, but if the petitions are signed indiscriminately Democratic Congressmen would dispose of them by saying all the signers were Republicans, and that would be the last of them. A Democratic Congressman cares nothing for public opinion as expressed by Republicans.

It is made plain by the investigation into the affairs of the Cherokee Strip that the opening of that territory was shamefully mismanaged by Secretary Hoke Smith. Smith's talent at blundering had been amply shown before in his manner of conducting the Pension Office—higher authority being compelled to call him off when the outcry from Democratic soldiers made itself heard. It would have been better for the welfare and reputation of this administration if the hitherto unknown Georgian had been left in obscurity. A man so utterly incompetent for his duties has seldom, if ever, been placed in so high an office in this country.

THE Brooklyn Eagle, a Democratic paper, in an editorial on the nomination of judges, a few days since, said: "There is no officer so bad as a bad judge. There is no officer so harmful to the community as a weak or incompetent judge." If the Eagle had heard of the harlequin judge of the Indianapolis municipal court, it doubtless would have added: There can be no officer so destructive of public safety and public morals as the judge who is the declared champion of lawbreakers.

DURING the hot days when the National Encampment was in session in Tomlinson Hall, a well-known member of that body, residing in this city, sought the person in charge of the building and asked if the upper windows could not be let down. He was told that they could not, as the pulleys on most of them were out of order. And yet it costs twice as much under the rule of the tax-eaters to care for Tomlinson Hall as it did during the last year of Denny.

ONE item in the appropriations made by the Council reads: "For interest and exchange for bonded debt, \$126,169.60." If that remarkable financier who is chairman of the finance committee, Mr. Rassmann, had not become the tool of the Frenzels, the city would have now been paying \$42,338 less interest than it is, and the clause above would have read: "For interest on bonded debt, \$83,831.60." Sullivanism is a tax.

IF the Missionary had stuck to the traditional cornob pipe and not taken up the habit of smoking strings of tobacco and tissue paper, the heart of St. Joseph would not have been burned out by a wretched cigarette.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

A Long Serpent.
Wicklow—What is the longest snake you ever saw?
Lushforth—About three days.

Enough Said.
He—My wife left last week on a visit to some relatives in Sioux Falls—
She—Oh, Mr. Wobboosh, this is so sudden.

Sensible.
Weary Watkins—Say, dere's a washout on de road here. Hadn't we better get de train an' tell 'em about it?
Hungry Higgins—Not much we won't. De hands on dis road has jist been armed wit' new rifles, and we'll git plugged sure.

Some Excuse.
Police Justice—Young man, I am ashamed to see you, the son of respectable parents, casting your lot with a disorderly gang that lives only for the purpose of annoying decent citizens and disturbing theatrical performances.
The Young Man—Well, my father could not afford to send me to college, and I had to have some fun some way.

THE ELECTION REPEAL BILL.

The fool Democrats who have brought forward the federal election bill at this inopportune time may well understand that they need look for no favors from the administration.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
For the present the agitation of the repeal of the federal election laws is so inopportune that it may well be set down as a device of the silver men to defeat the repeal of the Sherman act. It is a device to which conservative Democrats will not lend themselves.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Tammany fully understands the importance of getting rid of this barrier against its old-time practices, by which so many "successes" were achieved. There shall be no national "interference" with Democratic ballot-box stuffing if a Democratic Congress can prevent it.—Pittsburgh Commercial.
Bringing them (the election laws) to the fore now is a trick of the men opposed to Mr. Cleveland's sound-money policy, and it may prove a dangerous trick, because Democratic politicians lack moral courage to stand out against the insinuation that they were not "true to the South."—Louisville Commercial.

Naturally the Southern fire eaters who are silverites have seized the opportunity to weaken the administration forces. It is hoped that between filibustering on one side and the exercise of arbitrary power on the other passions of the parties will be stirred to such an extent that a reconciliation of the Republican and Democratic anti-silver men will be impossible.—Chicago Journal.

The Republican Senators should now adopt a course which will not only block all efforts to repeal the election law, but also

to wipe out the McKinley tariff enactment, that, according to Democratic propaganda, before the ways and means committee, is doing so much good to the workings of the country. Let the silver-train be side-tracked until the Tucker bill is ditched.—Ohio State Journal.

The people of the United States are as much interested in the freedom and sanctity of the ballot to-day as they were in 1868. They do not want these laws repealed. The Democratic party is merely taking advantage of power secured upon other issues to tear down the wise bulwarks of honest government erected by a glorious party in the hours of its supremest patriotism.—Wisconsin State Journal.

The Democratic party is driving; leaders, wheel horses and brake are all in its hands. When the national coach is ditched, the country will probably be ready for another "change." Meanwhile it is the duty and the sole duty of Republicans to let the majority, which is responsible, provide the votes for the measures which it urges as partisan measures—as the Republican party has done in the election held in the House.—Philadelphia Press.

We cannot rid ourselves of the suspicion that some influence hostile to the administration has been at work. The springing of the election laws issue at this particular juncture wears a very singular attire if it was really conceived in loyalty to the cause of silver-purchase repeal. It must inevitably have the effect of offending and alienating the very Senators whose votes are indispensable to that consummation, and, as time goes on and the bill to abolish the election machinery of the general government reaches the Senate, it will present itself in the guise of a very formidable and serious dilemma.—Washington Post.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Nature intended that Rio should be roasted after being shelled.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

No one seems to know what is going on down in Rio Janeiro, but Uncle Sam has sent the Charleston to sea.—Chicago Dispatch.

Defaulter Weeks, who has found refuge in Costa Rica, was no yachtsman, though he was very much of a skipper.—Toledo Commercial.

It takes four years for a college to turn out a good student, but it frequently turns out a bad student in less than three months.—Texas Sittings.

It is to be hoped that it will be a very long time before any American shall again drop \$50,000 in the campaign slot to try his weight.—New York World.

At this dusty season of the year, when a boy comes home at night he is so dirty his mother is compelled to wash him in three waters and blue him before he is fit to be seen.—Atchison Globe.

The charge that Attorney-General Olney plays tennis and wears creased trousers would scarcely be noticed if he were occasionally to shake his racket at the trusts.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The flow of silver speech in the Senate means, unless it is checked very soon now, a flow of gold in the wrong direction. Eloquence is a mighty expensive luxury sometimes, and this is one of them.—Hartford Courant.

That will be a happy day for the South when its white people shall have learned that they can only be prosperous and respected when they favor protection and permit free elections.—New York Mail and Express.

Persons who received the impression that Senator Hill had been resting this summer will please take notice that there are only sixty-five anti-slappers among 284 delegates to the New York State convention.—Detroit Tribune.

Carl Schurz's favorite quotation is that beautiful snatch from Cicero, "I am never less alone than when alone;" and the neighbors say that only the word "crowded" can express the discomfort of his condition.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Down to the present century a part of the marriage ceremony in Hungary consists in the groom giving the bride a kick to remind her of her subjection.

Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Viceroy, is it stated on the authority of a missionary, has two daughters who were educated in Massachusetts and are converts to Christianity.

After the world's fair is over Mrs. Potter Palmer is to have a thimble which looks hardly practical. It is of gold, beautifully made and set with forty diamonds around the rim. The thimble bears a design of Machinery Hall and an inscription in relief.

A Turin jeweler has made a tiny boat formed of a single pearl. Its sail is of beaten gold studded with diamonds, and the binnacle light at its prow is a perfect ruby. An emerald serves as a rudder, and its stand is a slab of ivory. It weighs less